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woman was indeed the goddess, worshipped this human creature and welcomed Pisistratus.

In the much disputed passage inclosed in parentheses Mr. Godley has adopted the interpretation recently suggested by Professor Shorey in *Classical Philology*, XV (1920), 88 ff.

There are frequent footnotes in explanation for the most part of proper names which occur in the text. The volume ends with an index of proper names and a small map of Ionia and Western Asia Minor.

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Ovid Metamorphoses, with an English translation by FRANK JUSTUS MILLER, in two volumes. Loeb Classical Library, 1916.

The worst that may be said of Professor Miller's *Metamorphoses* is that in four or five instances in the first book it translates a variant of the text instead of the text itself, and in as many others contains faulty typography or punctuation. We are sending a list of these errors to the translator. The second book, and presumably the remainder of the work, will be found practically free from blemishes of the kind.

Aside from this Professor Miller has given readers a text and translation deserving of the "faithful and scholarly" applied to his Loeb Library *Tragedies of Seneca* by the *Classical Review*, which found nothing more severe to say of that edition than that there were to be detected in it occasional rhythmic survivals of his previous verse rendering of the same author—a rendering which never should have been sacrificed to the great god uniformity. The plain, vigorous, narrative style of Professor Miller's *Metamorphoses*, poetic and yet not obtrusively or elaborately ornamental, represents admirably, so far as is possible in prose, the Ovidian straightforwardness and intentness of the story. The English is as direct, clear, and rapid as story-telling English ought to be, and reads without effort and without suggestion of the Latin mold. To ease and rapidity of narrative the translator has contributed in no slight measure by the almost complete omission of footnotes both explanatory and critical, the omission of the former being frequently made possible by the device of converting translation into a manner of explanation, e.g., *Nabataea regna*, "the realms of Araby" (i. 61); *Tenebrosa Tartara*, "the dark world of death" (i. 113). This practice, and what may be called retouching, e.g., *septem sine flumine valles*, "seven broad channels, all without a stream" (ii. 256); *caesae pectora palmis*, "with bruising hands beating their naked breasts" (ii. 341), may be questionable, but there is no doubt of their contribution to the running quality of the translation. Professor Miller is to be congratulated on a rendering which will give the maximum of pleasure to both scholar and general reader.

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